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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Prison System

COMPLETED 1978

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The cover shows a portion of the new Federal Correctional Institution at Bastrop, Texas, which will have one of the largest solar collector installations in the United States to supplement the heating and cooling systems.

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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Prison System

1978

Norman A. Carlson
DIRECTOR

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Early History

Before the Bureau of Prisons was established in 1930, there were only seven Federal prisons, less than one-sixth of the number of institutions in the Federal Prison System today.

The seven original prisons were all funded separately by Congress and operated under policies and regulations established individually by the wardens. The Federal Government had over 12,000 offenders in these institutions and an equal number in State and local facilities.

All prisons of that era, Federal as well as State, were little more than human warehouses. They were badly overcrowded, some containing double the population they were built for. Inmates often slept in basements, corridors and makeshift dormitories.

The prevailing philosophy, duly carried out by correctional administrators, was that offenders were sent to prison to be punished for their crimes. Security and discipline were the paramount considerations and were maintained through a system of rigid rules that governed all aspects of an inmate's conduct. Breaking a rule brought swift, frequently harsh and arbitrary punishment.

As might be expected, time hung heavy for offenders in those days. Food, one of the most important concerns to an inmate, was monotonous, sometimes consisting of only a single dish. Invariably it was served from buckets. After the evening meal, inmates were locked in their cells for the night.

Bathing was a once-a-week affair, with long lines of inmates waiting their turn at the showers. Recreation was limited to weekends and highlighted by the traditional ball game.

Inmates found it extremely difficult to maintain family ties. They could write few letters and rarely were allowed visits from their families. Institutions were remote from population centers, imposing a further hardship on families seeking to visit.

Rehabilitation was a correctional concept whose time had not yet come. Little or no thought was given to education or vocational training. For self-improvement, inmates could turn to a ragged collection of library books.

Federal prison personnel numbered about 650 in the late 1920's, entirely too few to staff the institutions adequately. On the job, employees' lives, like those of the inmates, were austere and regimented. Pay was low, vacations were unheard of, and training was non-existent.

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The Federal Bureau of Prisons is Established

In 1929, a Congressional Committee was established to study conditions in Federal prisons.

In the same year, a correctional study group chosen to develop the Federal Prison System outlined a penal philosophy providing practical steps to improve the national prisons.

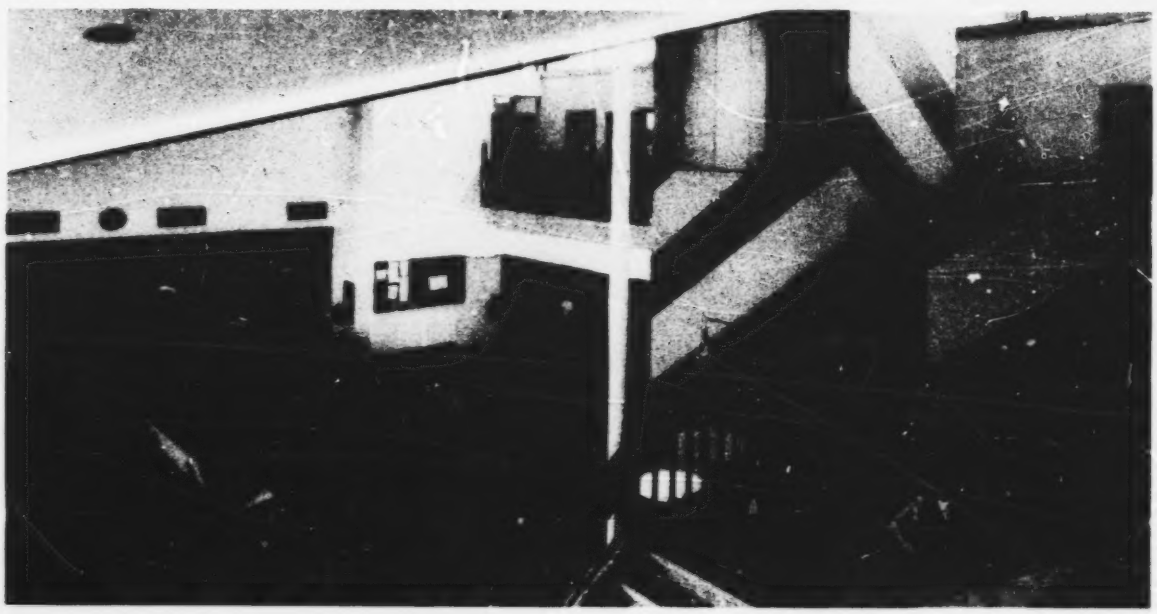
This philosophy recognized that the chief mission of prisons was to protect the public, but that protection could be best achieved by rehabilitation of inmates, almost all of whom would eventually be released from custody and returned to the community.

Based on the recommendations of the Congressional Committee and the correctional study group, legislation was proposed which resulted in an Act of Congress, signed by President Hoover on May 14, 1930. This legislation established the Bureau of Prisons and directed it to develop an integrated system of institutions to provide custody and treatment based on the individual needs of offenders.

Congress gave vigorous support to the new agency. Subsequent legislation approved open camps, the construction of new facilities, and a program of diversified industrial employment within the institutions. An independent three-man Board of Parole also was established, replacing the old system of institution boards.

The young Bureau moved rapidly in planning and constructing the new institutions, improving existing facilities and living conditions, and upgrading and training personnel. As the Bureau grew, so did its goals of developing into a professional, effective service.

The Federal Correctional Institution at Pleasanton, California is for women.



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Federal Prisons Today

The primary mission of the Federal Bureau of Prisons is to protect society by carrying out the judgments of the Federal courts and to provide offenders committed to the custody of the Attorney General with a variety of program opportunities including education, vocational training and counseling.

Following are the highlights of Fiscal Year 1978 for the Federal Prison System:

— While the inmate population of Federal institutions dropped for the first time in three years, Federal institutions remain overcrowded.

— Population pressures were eased by expanded use of community treatment centers and halfway houses.

— A new security designation and classification system was introduced to improve the management and efficiency of Federal institutions.

— Prisoner transfers were carried out with several foreign nations.

— An investigative team. looking into a series of homicides at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, recommended the institution be closed.

— The Bureau applied to the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation for Corrections for accreditation of five institutions and all Federal community treatment centers.

— Minority and female employment reached all-time highs.

Overcrowding

While the Federal inmate population declined during Fiscal Year 1978, overcrowding continued to be a critical problem. The 38 correctional facilities and 9 community treatment centers remained at levels substantially above their physical capacities.

The confined population at the close of 1978 was 27,675, a reduction of 2,594 from the previous year's close of 30,269, but 21 percent above the system's physical capacity of 22,817. At year's end, the Federal Prison System had 4,858 inmates more than its institutions were designed to accommodate.

The only new facility opened during 1978 was a minimum security camp adjacent to the Federal Correctional Institution at La Tuna, Texas, in March.

Continued overcrowding means that many inmates are double-bunked or living in makeshift dormitories designed originally for program use. In addition, many offenders are confined far from their homes, which makes family visits difficult and infrequent.

Community Programs

One reason for the decline in population was the Bureau's increased use of community facilities. In Fiscal 1977, 39 percent of all offenders discharged were released through Federal and contract community treatment centers or halfway houses. In 1978, the figure rose to 46 percent.

Some 10,000 inmates participated in community treatment center and halfway house programs during 1978, compared to less than 7,500 the previous year. Moreover, the length of stay increased to a maximum of 120 days, up from 90 days the previous year.

Less than 30 percent of the 96,000 convicted offenders today who are under Federal supervision are in institutions. The remaining 70 percent are in community programs such as

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probation or parole, or in community-based programs conducted by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The objective of community-based programs is to reduce overcrowding and ease the transition of inmates back into the community. These programs, including halfway houses, furloughs, work and study release, and drug aftercare, were improved and participation generally increased during Fiscal 1978.

The BOP operates 9 Community Treatment Centers (halfway houses) around the country. In addition, at the end of the year, the Bureau had contracts with 425 halfway houses operated by State and local or private agencies, compared to 350 at the end of 1977. The centers provide extensive pre-release services for selected offenders during the last three or four months of their sentences. Centers are also used for those offenders serving short sentences, for unsentenced offenders participating in the Pre-Trial Services Program and for others under community supervision who need the help of a center.

Staff give residents assistance in re-establishing community ties, obtaining jobs, furthering their education, and resolving personal problems.

Furloughs are unescorted trips into the community, either for part of a day or for overnight. Overnight furloughs are usually from three to seven days. Furloughs permit inmates to assist in family emergencies, to find jobs, to attend activities in the community, and otherwise prepare for release. The Bureau granted more than 24,500 furloughs during FY 1978.

Approximately 600 drug dependent offenders on probation or parole received help from the Bureau's drug supervisory aftercare programs. They participated in drug clinics around the country on an outpatient basis. Services offered vary but all clients take part in counseling sessions and are tested regularly for drugs. Other services include job placement and counseling, psychiatric care, emergency medical care (detoxification), and hospitalization. The Bureau does not administer any community drug programs but, rather, contracts for these services.

President Carter on Oct. 27, 1978, signed into law a bill transferring authority for narcotics aftercare for offenders from the Federal Prison System to the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts. The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Prisons had requested the legislation.

The new legislation will end the present division of authority. Under current law, the Bureau of Prisons has the contracting, monitoring and funding authority for drug aftercare. The offenders in the program, however, are under the supervision of U. S. probation officers. The new law will enable probation officers to contract for the most effective aftercare services available and to monitor contractors to ensure that services agreed on are being provided.

The bill goes into effect in October, 1979, which is the start of the 1980 fiscal year.

Better Use of Facilities

To make better use of its facilities, the Federal Bureau of Prisons during 1978 introduced a new security designation and classification system, designed to place offenders in the least restrictive institution necessary for security and to move them as close to their homes as possible.

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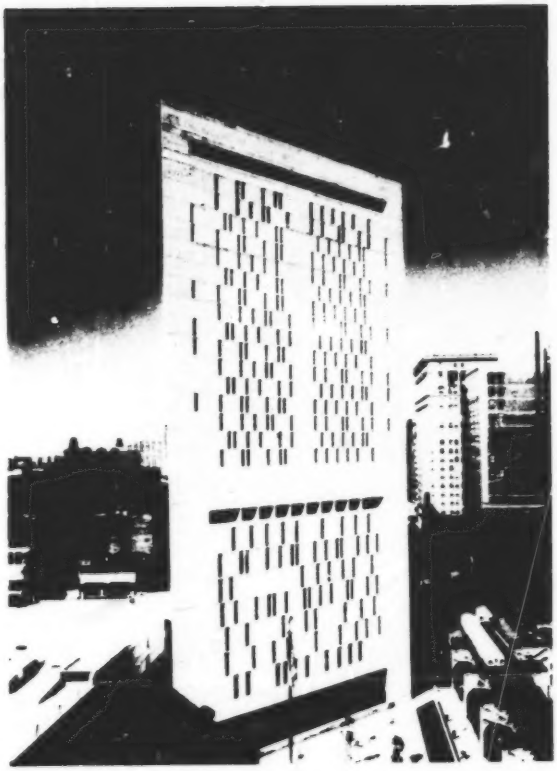
The system does away with such terms as minimum and maximum security to describe individual institutions. Instead, institutions have been grouped into six security levels—and an administrative category for which non-security considerations outweigh security concerns. Institutions in Group 1 are those such as camps with the lightest security. Those in Group 6, such as penitentiaries, represent the highest security. Where an institution ranks in these groupings depends on its perimeter security, towers, external patrol, detection devices, security of housing areas, type of living quarters and level of staffing.

The new system assigns newly-committed inmates to institutions at the appropriate security level based on six variables: outstanding detainers, severity of offense, history of escapes and violence, expected length of incarceration and type of prior commitments. Within the institutions, four custody levels have been established—maximum, in, out and community. Under this system, offenders are designated to institutions at the lowest security level for which they qualify.

The new system means more inmates can be moved into open camps and halfway houses, cutting down on overcrowding in the more secure facilities and making institutions more safe and humane. It is also designed to keep the inmate population in better balance, decrease the number of transfers through more accurate designations, and aid the Bureau in making better use of available resources by constructing only the type of facilities required by the offender population.

The new system was phased in one region at a time beginning in January, 1978, and the process is scheduled to be complete by December, 1978. As part of the new system, designations were decentralized to the Bureau's five regional offices.



The Metropolitan Correctional Center in downtown Chicago.

Prisoner Transfers

In December, 1977, the Federal Bureau of Prisons began carrying out prisoner transfers between the United States and three nations, Mexico, Bolivia, and Canada. A total of 329 Americans incarcerated in Mexico were returned to the U. S. to finish serving their sentences, and 124 Mexican nationals were transferred to prison in Mexico. Seven Americans

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and one Bolivian were exchanged in August, 1978. The first Canadian-American exchange took place in October, 1978, when 40 Americans and 28 Canadians were returned to their native lands.

Prisoners are transferred on a voluntary basis, and the transfers are subject to certain other conditions worked out in separate treaties between the U. S. and the three countries. Further transfers will take place on a routine basis in the years ahead, and the U. S. is expected to enter into similar treaties with several other nations.

Atlanta Penitentiary

As the result of a series of inmate homicides at the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in April, 1978, appointed an investigative team to examine conditions at the institution and to make recommendations to improve security for offenders.

The team made 28 recommendations for improvement, the most important of which was that the ancient penitentiary be closed as soon as adequate and modern facilities are authorized and constructed for an equivalent number of inmates.

Accreditation

To maintain and improve conditions for inmate and staff, the Federal Prison System is in the process of having five major institutions and all Federal community treatment centers accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The task is scheduled for completion by December, 1979. In addition, the Bureau plans to have all 38 of its institutions accredited by 1983.

Sponsored by the American Correctional Association and funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Commission has developed 10 sets of standards covering every aspect of corrections including community and juvenile programs, and has begun accreditation of several state correctional systems and community programs.

Equal Employment Opportunity

The Bureau continued its steady progress in expanding job opportunities for minorities and women. Since 1971, 28 percent of all new hires have been minority representatives. The level of minority employees was 20 percent at the end of Fiscal 1978, compared to 18 percent a year earlier and 6 percent in 1970. Minority employees are represented at all levels of the organization.

The Bureau has abandoned its traditional policy that women could not serve as correctional officers in all-male institutions. Female correctional officers have been appointed to nearly all institutions. Women at year's end represented 16.4 percent of the Federal Prison System work force, compared to 15.8 percent a year earlier and 9.8 percent in 1970.

To further spur minority and female hiring, the Bureau's EEO program has been reorganized to provide field operations with more resources and to place more program responsibility with local management. Each region is being staffed with a full-time EEO coordinator.

More Jobs Through Industries

To help offset the problems associated with having large numbers of inmates idle, 11 new Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR) were established at as many Federal institutions dur-

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ing the year to provide emplovment opportunities and income for more inmates.

A microfilming operation was established at Lexington, Kentucky; an alternator/generator repair facility at McNeil Island Camp; a duffle bag manufacturing shop at Terre Haute Camp; a small brochure assembly operation at the Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Center; two upholstery shops, one each at Morgantown, West Virginia and at Pleasanton, California; a mailing service at Fort Worth; a computer programming industry at Leavenworth Camp; a mail bag factory at Lexington, Kentucky; a drafting shop at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; and a data entry operation at Pleasanton, California.

At the end of FY 1978 Federal Prison Industries had 75 industrial operations in 35 institutions and employed an average of 6,700 inmates (compared to 6,094 in 1977). Sales to other government agencies during the fiscal year amounted to approximately $94,700,000 (compared to $86,465,032 for FY 1977); inmate wages were $7,300,000 (compared to $6,036,797 in 1977); and payment to other inmates in the form of meritorious service awards amounted to nearly $2,500,000 (compared to $1,992,359 in 1977). The Corporation also funded $4,228,000 for vocational training programs within the Bureau of Prisons.

FPI, a self-sustaining government corpora-

UNICOR (Federal Prison Industries) provides Marion penitentiary inmates with work, training and spending money.

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tion, was established by Congress in 1934. Inmates can earn up to 75 cents an hour manufacturing products and providing services for U.S. government agencies. Inmates not directly employed by industries can earn money, paid out of FPI profits, by doing other meritorious work in the institutions.

Helping State, Local Corrections

The Bureau of Prisons assists local and state correctional agencies through the National Institute of Corrections, established as a part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and attached to the Bureau.

NIC directed $9 million to its grant program to fund correctional projects in training, technical assistance, research and evaluation, policy formulation and implementation, and clearinghouse activities. A total of 168 grants and contracts were awarded to correctional agencies, organizations, and individuals in 38 states and the District of Columbia. More than 100 of the awards were made to state and local correctional agencies.

NIC also provided technical assistance in response to 318 requests from state and local correctional agencies in 49 states; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; and Saipan, Mariana Islands. Of these, 94 technical assistance services were related to correctional staff development, 198 to jail programs and operations, eight to probation and parole services, and 18 to classification and screening for risk.

More than 2,300 practitioners and others involved in corrections participated in training made available by NIC during the year. Management training was provided for 150 correctional managers representing all areas of corrections, while training specifically geared to advancing the management abilities of sheriffs and jail administrators was presented for more than 300 individuals. Management training was also given managers of community-based programs, and women and minorities working in corrections.

The services of the NIC Jail Center in Boulder, Colorado, were expanded when the Institute awarded grants to establish five jails as resource centers for other jailers. Located in Connecticut, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, and Maryland, the jails excel in a number of programs and operations and will provide training, technical assistance and information about their programs to others. A sixth jail resource center was being selected at year's end.

The jail center continued the administration of jail correspondence courses. During 1978, 530 persons completed the jail administration course, and 3,025 jailers received certificates in jail operations.

NIC is governed by a 16-member advisory board that sets policy and oversees operation. The board, comprised of correctional practitioners, federal officials, and citizens who have demonstrated an active interest in corrections, holds hearings to help determine the priorities to which NIC resources will be directed. During 1978, previously established priorities were continued: staff development, field services (probation and parole), classification, and jails.

Research

One of the most important Bureau research projects is being carried out at the Federal Correctional Institution at Butner, North Carolina, with chronic or violent inmates. The project seeks to find out what impact voluntary enrollment in a variety of programs, including education and training, has on such inmates,

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all of whom are within three years of release and who know their approximate release date.

Preliminary reports show that the 150 inmates randomly assigned to the project at Butner have a higher program participation rate than a similar control group at other BOP facilities. The Butner inmates also show a lower rate of incident reports for misbehavior. Ultimately, the project, now two years old, will be measured for its impact on recidivism.

The Bureau's Office of Research has continued monitoring and evaluating other important aspects of the Federal Prison System. One major finding during the year was that referral of inmates to community treatment centers resulted in significantly better postrelease employment. The Office of Research is currently carrying out studies of the new designation and classification procedures of the Bureau and of inmate sexual behavior and sexual assaults.

Another study carried out by the Office of Research shows that most Federal prison inmates are repeat offenders; 66 percent have prior institutional commitments; 83 percent prior felony convictions and 91 percent prior arrests. The study also showed 29 percent of Federal offenders were sentenced for crimes of violence, such as homicide, rape, armed bank robbery, assault and kidnapping, compared to 14 percent 10 years earlier.

Expanding Inmate Rights

Inmate rights have expanded in recent years through legislation, court decisions, and Bureau of Prisons internal policy decisions, including the Bureau's administrative remedy procedures and the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts.

The Bureau's administrative remedy procedures give inmates the opportunity to bring complaints to the attention of the warden and receive timely written responses. If dissatisfied with a response, an inmate may appeal to the regional office and beyond that to the Bureau's General Counsel in Washington.

Complaints under these procedures totalled more than 16,000 in 1978, an increase of 15 to 20 percent over the previous year, a lower rate of increase than in any prior year since the procedures were instituted. Relief continued to be granted in about 20 percent of the cases. Issues most often raised by inmates were disciplinary actions, requests for transfer, and changes in programs and work assignments.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, offenders are entitled to inspect portions of their record files, and under the Privacy Act of 1974 (effective in September 1975), they are protected against unauthorized disclosure of information of a private nature about themselves. During 1978, the Bureau's legal office received some 2,100 formal requests for information under these two Acts, or an increase of about 27 percent over 1977.

Also in recent years, Federal inmates have benefitted from liberalized rules regarding correspondence, personal grooming, writing and publishing manuscripts, and talking to news reporters.

After a six-month trial period, the Bureau in January 1977 made permanent a media policy permitting reporters to interview any inmate in custody, provided the inmate is willing. While benefitting the inmates, the new rule also is in keeping with contemporary trends toward more openness in governmental programs, and it permits the public to have more knowledge of, and more impact on, the operation of Federal correctional institutions.

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The public was given a further opportunity to influence policy when, pursuant to a court order, the Bureau began to publish proposed rules in the Federal Register. This continuing procedure gives the public an opportunity to comment on correctional regulations affecting either inmates or the general public, before their formal adoption.

Automated Inmate Information

An automated inmate information system began pilot operations in 1978. The system, called SENTRY, makes information about individuals in custody immediately available in print form or on a TV screen. The data includes sentence computation information, location, identification and legal status of individuals in the custody of the Attorney General. SENTRY records inmate location within prison facilities and will ultimately allow the tracking of offenders from their earliest association with the Federal criminal justice system through acquittal or expiration of sentence.

The system provides a uniform data management technology and a common data base of operational information for the U. S. Marshals Service, the U. S. Parole Commission and the Federal Prison System, which will greatly reduce redundant collection and storage of data.

The Federal Correctional Institution at Petersburg, Virginia, in March, 1978, became the first operational pilot SENTRY site when a dedicated data communications link was established with the Department of Justice's centralized computer facility in Washington, D. C. Since then, the Richmond and Norfolk, Va., offices of the U. S. Marshals have been connected, and the Northeast Regional Offices of both the Bureau of Prisons and the U. S. Parole Commission. Over the next several years, all offices and installations of the three agencies will be linked to the system.

Staff Training

In Fiscal 1978, the Bureau of Prisons carried out a substantial revision of its training program. The overall intent was to achieve greater balance and variety in program content and to provide more training for each employee. Accordingly, the functions and programs of the staff training centers changed.

The Dallas Training Center was converted to a specialty and management training center. The Atlanta and Denver Centers will continue to conduct the two core programs, "Introduction to Correctional Techniques." However, these two programs will be longer. The "Introduction" program will be expanded from two to three weeks and the "Advanced" course from 3½ to 6½ days.

The "Introduction" program will now include familiarization to and actual practice with firearms, self-defensive tactics, and disturbance control formations and techniques. The "Advanced" program will include classroom work in these same areas as well as in staff stress, inmate supervision and first aid. Additionally, the training centers will train trainers from each institution so that local refresher programs may be conducted to continue and strengthen the skills learned initially at the Centers.

The Dallas Training Center will assume responsibility for a broad range of programs and functions. It will coordinate and host nearly all Bureau of Prisons meetings and workshops as well as many specialty and management programs such as department head, unit manager, correctional supervisor, industries man-

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Offenders at Fort Worth learn welding and other trades.

ager, correctional counselor, case manager, and supervisor training. It will also assist various administrators in the development of new training programs and materials and will pilot such programs as appropriate. It will train trainers for various institution programs and develop materials for their use.

The Physician Assistant training program at the Springfield Medical Center was closed. Instead, the Dallas Training Center will conduct various short programs in continuing medical education. The Food Service Training Center at the Oxford, Wisconsin, Federal Correctional Institution will continue its programs without change. Finally, a new training program for bus drivers and operators is being planned for location at the Dallas Center.

Programs for Inmates

Inmates in Federal institutions have available, in addition to work, a wide variety of programs including religious services, education, vocational training, medical and mental health care, counseling and recreation.

Chaplaincy Services

All inmates are afforded opportunities for pursuing their individual beliefs and practices. The 58 full-time staff chaplains are assisted by outside clergy working under contract and by more than 3,600 community volunteers.

Chaplaincy Services personnel provide pastoral care, conduct worship services, facilitate the observance of religious holidays and diets, and coordinate chapel activities which offer a wide variety of Christian and non-Christian religious resources to inmates.

Education and Training

A total of $15,289,000 was appropriated by Congress and allocated by Federal Prison Industries for education, training and constructive leisure activity programs for inmates in Fiscal Year 1978. The programs were staffed by 500 employees serving in 38 institutions, five regional offices and the Federal Prison System's Central Office in Washington, D. C. The programs were designed to help inmates acquire a profession or salable skill and develop the ability to cope with the problems of everyday life so that they would be better able to function in a free society.

Education courses for inmates ranged from basic literacy through college and courses de-

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signed to help inmates enhance their social skills and cope with family problems. Occupational courses ranged from exploratory training to accredited vocational training and certified apprenticeship training.

During Fiscal Year 1977, there were 64,618 enrollments in education and occupational training. Of these 36,367 or 56 percent were completed during the year. An additional 14,522 or 23 percent were still "active" at the end of the fiscal year for a combined completion and retention rate of 78 percent. The percentage of enrollments that were terminated without completion for various reasons was 21 percent.

An additional 16,100 enrollments were recorded in leisure activities during Fiscal Year 1978. Of these, 11,208 or 70 percent completed during the year while 3,058 or 19 percent were still enrolled at the end of the year and 1,834 or 11 percent withdrew for various reasons.

Also during the year 224 inmates earned college degrees.

The Bureau's occupational training program includes on-the-job vocational training and approved apprenticeship programs. Currently, 116 programs in 41 different trades in 18 institutions are registered by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and State apprenticeship agencies.

Job training is offered to Federal prison inmates.

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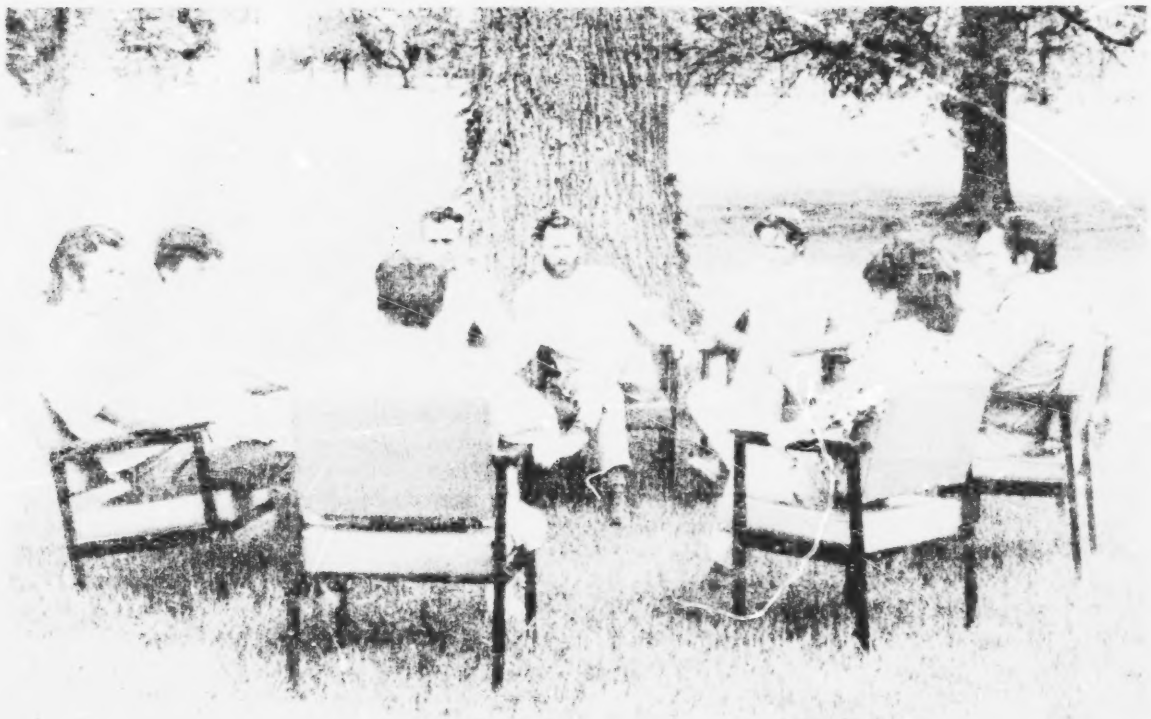

Mental Health, Counseling Services

The Federal Prison System's voluntary mental health programs help inmates with drug abuse, alcoholism, and other behavioral or emotional problems. These programs are conducted by 100 full-time doctoral psychologists, 35 psychology interns, 17 psychiatrists and a number of psychiatric nurses.

A psychiatric inpatient service is maintained at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. The Federal Correctional Institution at Butner, North Carolina, also offers intensive psychiatric services.

Findings by a task force established by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons revealed that psychologists were perceived as valuable members of the correctional team by institutional administrators and staff, who indicated a need for greater involvement by psychologists in in-service training, staff consultation, and overall program design, implementation and evaluation.

Inmates addicted to narcotics may receive treatment at 21 institutions with drug abuse programs. Some 2,800 inmates took part in these programs during the year. Several hun-

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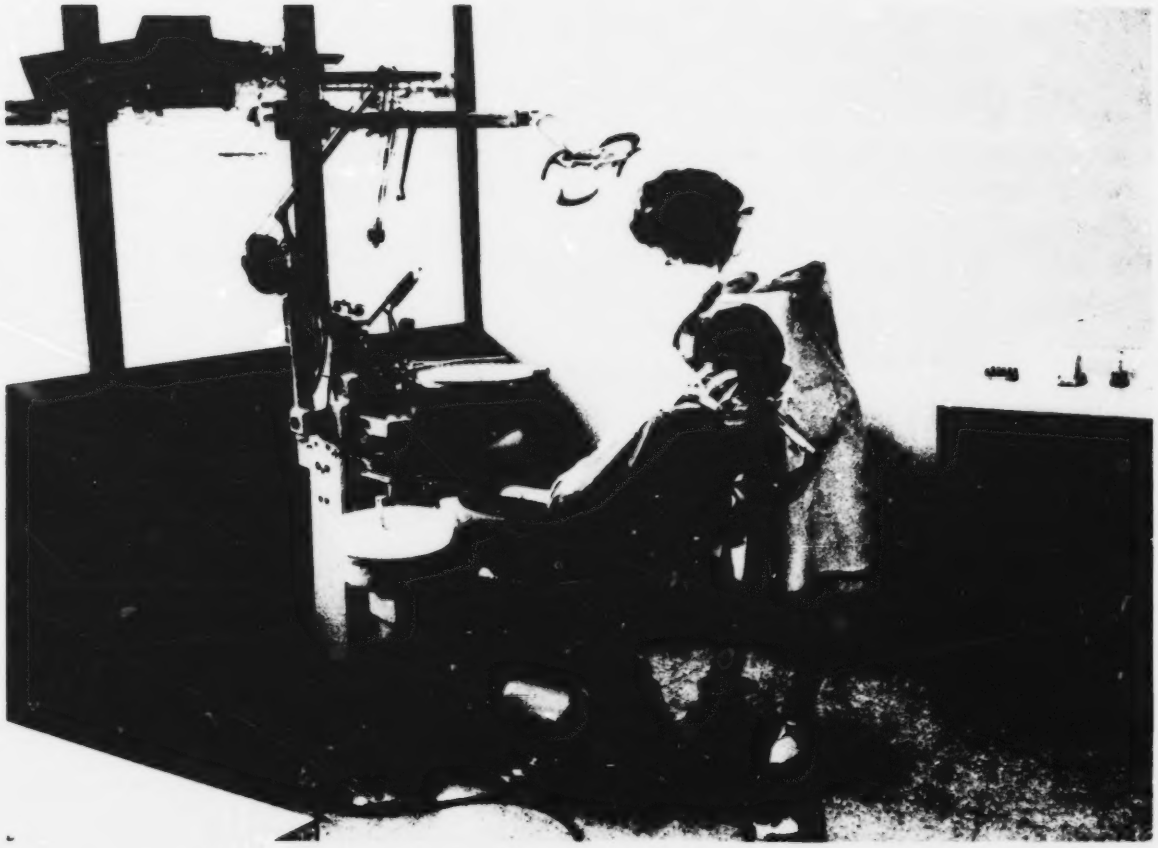

Each offender at Morgantown is checked for dental and medical needs upon entering the institution.

dred more were enrolled in alcohol abuse treatment units at six institutions.

All Bureau institutions have formal structured counseling programs for offenders. In addition, correctional counselors visit work areas in the daytime, and living quarters and recreation areas during inmate off-duty time, in order to be available to help inmates resolve problems. The Bureau has more than 400 correctional counselors and more than 300 caseworkers assigned to the various institutions.

Professional Responsibility

The Federal Prison System is a criminal justice agency and is responsible for carrying out in a lawful and humane manner the orders of U. S. Courts to incarcerate individuals convicted of criminal offenses.

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All officers and employees are required to conduct themselves in a thoroughly professional manner and to refrain from acts that are contrary to law, in violation of policies or regulations, or otherwise destructive of public confidence in the ability of the agency to carry out its mission.

The Bureau in September created an Office of Professional Responsibility, which reports to the Director, to help the Bureau maintain the professional standards required of all officers and employees.

Health Care, Other Services

Health care facilities in each Federal prison vary in size from small dispensaries to hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation. Five hundred and seventy-one professional, technical, and support staff are employed, including 63 physicians. Their efforts are supplemented by 500 local consultants in medical specialities.

The dental care needs of Federal inmates are served by 49 dental officers and all Bureau facilities have maintained their accreditation as hospital dental clinics by the American Dental Association.

In food service, inmates continue to receive nourishing meals. About 20 percent of the food is produced on Federal prison farms, and the remainder purchased commercially. Charged with feeding growing inmate populations and becoming involved in special meal service, the Bureau of Prisons food service administration has responded by stressing increased training for managers and appointed five regional food service administrators to assist in "on-site" monitoring activities.

The farm program continues to support food service operations. At the nine institutions where farms are operated, production included beef, pork and milk. In addition to the benefits of these items, many inmates were engaged in vocational training in such occupational skills as meat cutting, farm equipment repair and dairy operations.

Safety

In the area of Occupational Safety, the BOP has been cited by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration as having one of the better programs in the Federal Government.

Many new programs in the area of fire safety have been put into practice including the extensive use of smoke detectors in all living units, and an intensive program to train both inmates and staff in fire prevention and control. Also in this training, staff and inmates are taught how to correctly use fire extinguishers, standpipe hose, and self-contained breathing apparatus. Select staff and inmates are also taught how to operate as a fire crew and how to operate the fire truck. This training is ongoing, especially that of the civilian and inmate fire crews.

Decentralization

The administration of the Federal Prison System is decentralized and is now carried out by five divisions and five regional offices. The five divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director, are Correctional and Community Programs, Planning and Development, Medical and Services, Federal Prison Industries, Inc., (UNICOR), and the National Institute of Corrections.

The five regions have headquarters in Atlanta, Burlingame (near San Francisco), Dallas, Kansas City, and Philadelphia, and each is headed by a Regional Director. The U. S. Pa-

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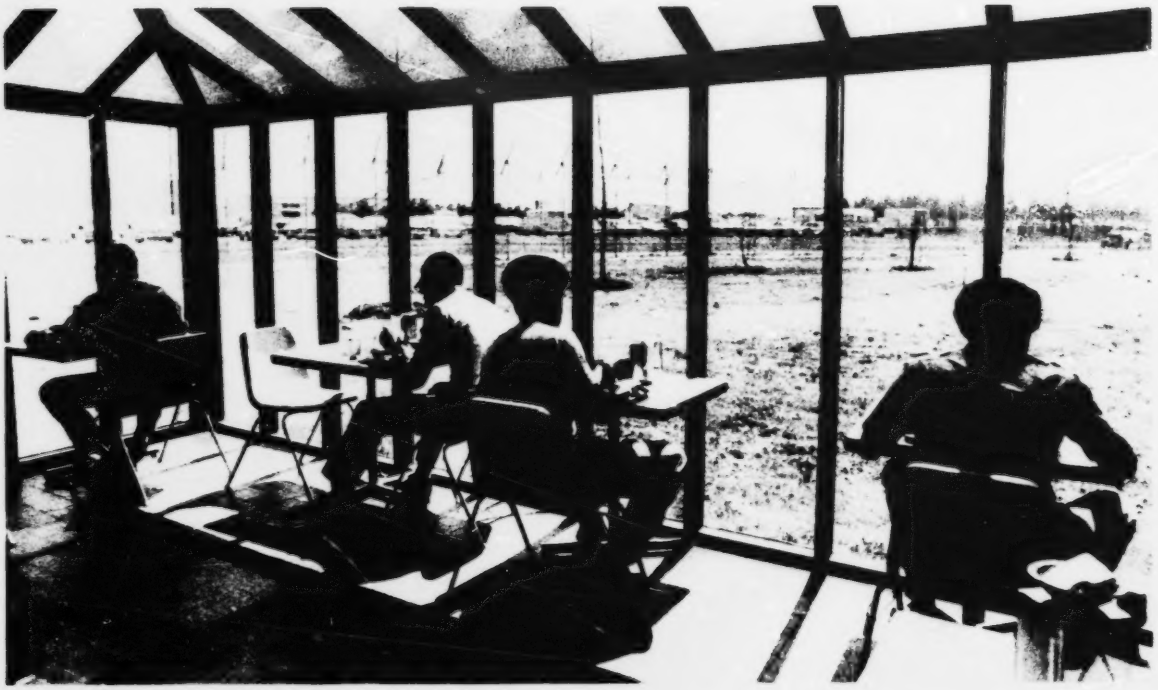

The Federal Correctional Institution at Memphis is the Bureau of Prison's newest facility.

role Commission has similarly been regionalized and works closely with the Bureau to carry out joint responsibilities.

Resources

The Bureau's budget for FY 1978 was $318,326,000 including funds for the National Institute of Corrections and new institution construction. The number of authorized positions was 9,699. During 1977, total appropriations were $344,098,000 and authorized positions 9,278.

The net budget decrease resulted from a decline in new construction projects and the transfer of the Support of U. S. Prisoners appropriation to the U. S. Marshals Service. The new positions were for the expansion of the Federal Correctional Institutions at Memphis, Tennessee, and Pleasanton, California, expansion of unit management and improved security and medical care at all institutions.

Future Plans

Four new Federal Correctional Institutions are under construction. The facilities at Bastrop, Texas, and Talladega, Alabama, are slated to open in FY '79. The Bastrop institution will have 23,000 square feet of solar collectors to supplement the heating and cooling systems.

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The Otisville, New York, and Lake Pla d, New York, facilities are scheduled to open in FY '80. Capacity at each of these four institutions will be approximately 500.

Two minimum custody camps, located at Boron, California and Big Spring, Texas, will open in FY '79.

Additional housing units at the Federal Correctional Institutions at Miami, Florida; Milan, Michigan; Pleasanton, California; and La Tuna, Texas; and the La Tuna Camp are scheduled for completion in FY '79. A housing unit at Sandstone, Minnesota, is due to open in FY '80.

Three new minimum security camps—Danbury, Connecticut, El Reno, Oklahoma, and Texarkana, Texas—are in the design/construction phases. Danbury and El Reno are scheduled to open in FY '79, Texarkana FY '80. Each camp will confine 100 to 150 men.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Washington, D. C. 20534

	FTS	SWITCHBOARD		
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FCI, Tallahassee, Florida 32304	946-4243	904-878-2173—9	Warden	David C. Lundgren
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FCI, Oxford, Wisconsin 53952	364-5611	608-584-5511	Warden	Ogis Fields
FCI, Sandstone, Minn. 55072		612-245-2262—4	Warden	Joseph Petrovsky
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USP, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Washington 98388	391-8770	206-588-5281	Warden	Lawrence R. Putman
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FPC, Safford, Arizona 85546	762-6336/7/8	602-428-6600	Superintendent	Charles M. Montgomery, Jr.
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FCI, Terminal Island, California 90731	791-1261	213-831-8961	Warden	Lawrence Grossman

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*Kansas City, Kansas 66101: 1019 N. 7th Street	758-4741	816-374-4741		
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*New York, New York 10019: Bryant Hotel, 230 W. 54th Street	662-5994	212-971-5738		
Oakland, California 94610: 205 MacArthur Blvd.	536-7231—2	415-273-7231	Director	Howard H. Masters
Phoenix, Arizona 85003 316 W. Roosevelt	261-4176	602-261-4176	Director	Gerald J. Quatsoe

FCI—Federal Correctional Institution
FDC—Federal Detention Center
FPC—Federal Prison Camp
MCC—Metropolitan Correctional Center
USMCFP—U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners
USP—United States Penitentiary
* Satelite Unit

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Federal Correctional System

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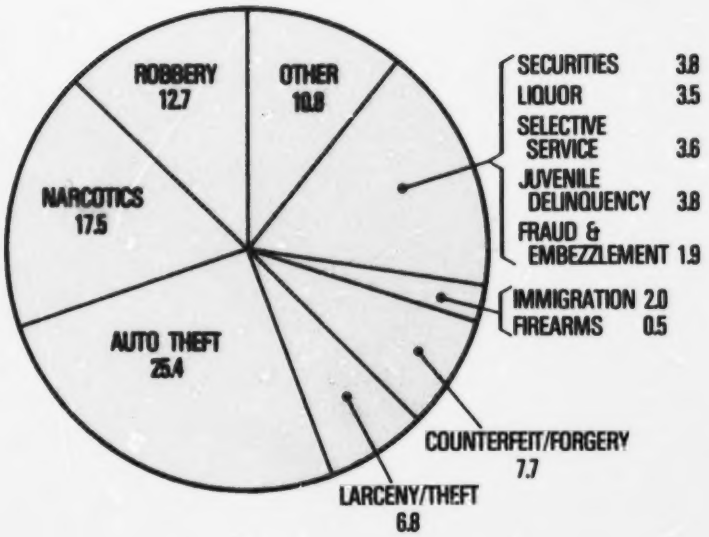
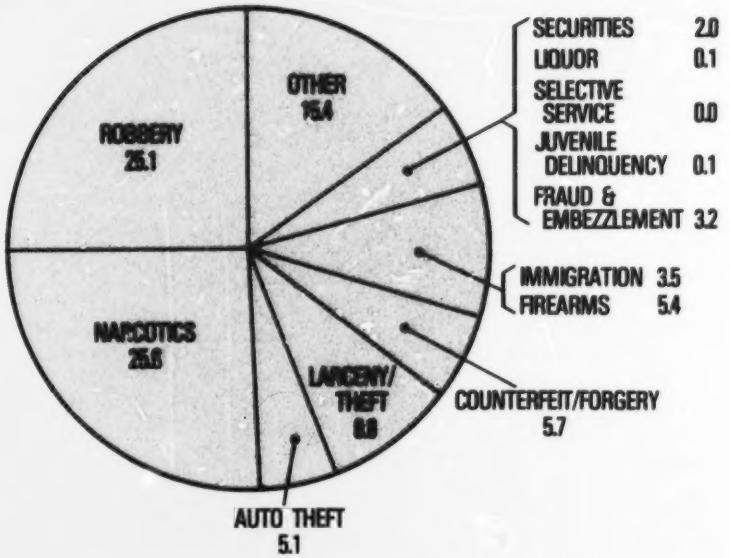


FY '68



FY '78

THE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CONFINED TO INSTITUTIONS BY OFFENSE

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